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. TOP SECRET

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17 August 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

25X1

State Dept. review completed Approved For Release 2003/02/27: CIA-RDP79T00975A008400400001-4

17 August 1965

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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Tanzania: President Nyerere's expectations of Communist economic aid have not been fulfilled and he is now trying to repair relations with the West.

There has been no progress, in fact no agreement, on implementing Soviet aid promises under a \$20-million credit. Tanzanian negotiators have been frustrated by Moscow's refusal to offer terms as favorable as Peiping's.

Nyerer's early enthusiasm for Peiping's 'unselfish' aid may be waning also. There is increasing disillusionment with what Peiping has to offer and concern with Chinese plans to bring in hundreds of Chinese workers.

President Nyerere has gone out of his way in recent weeks to convince US officials that relations are improving, although he has yet to return his Washington ambassador who was recalled last February. Several Tanzanian cabinet ministers have voiced their concern at their country's poor image in the West, and Foreign Minister Kambona recently sought Canadian advice on how to improve matters. The Tanzanians claim that the planned transfer of their UN ambassador, who publicly attacked Bonn, is intended as a good-will gesture toward West Germany.

All this apparently reflects Nyerere's growing awareness that only the major Western powers can provide the aid he needs to develop his impoverished country. Only 20 percent of the projects for the first year of Tanzania's Five-Year Plan have been initiated, and military expenditures have nearly depleted the development fund. Nyerere plans to send a delegation to Washington next month seeking \$50 million toward financing the remaining four years of the plan. He apparently intends to continue receiving Communist

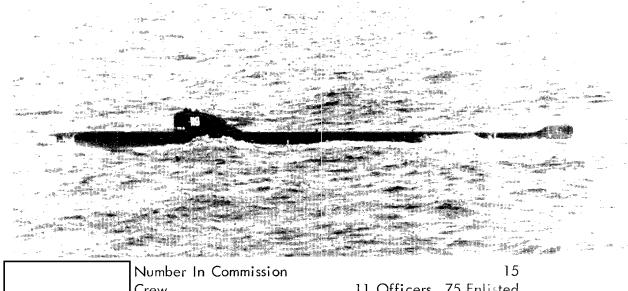
military equipment.

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N-CLASS, TORPEDO ATTACK SUBMARINE

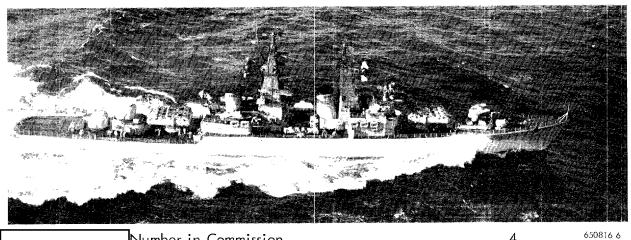


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Crew
Speed
Operating Radii
Armament

11 Officers, 75 Enlisted 20 Knots Unlimited 10 Torpedo Tubes

KYNDA-CLASS GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE



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Number in Commission Crew Max. Speed/Endurance

4 360 34 Fnots

for 1,500 a.m.

Main Armament

Two Quadruple Surface-To-Surface Cruise
Missile Launchers
One Twin Surface-To-Air Missile Launcher
Two Twin 85 m.m. Batteries

USSR: A Soviet nuclear-powered submarine and surface combat ships from the Northern Fleet are operating in the Mediterranean for the first time.

The arrival of the nuclear submarine—an N-class torpedo attack unit—brought the number of Soviet submarines in the Mediterranean to five. This is the largest number since Soviet submarines were with—drawn from Albania in 1961. The other four—long—range F-class torpedo attack boats—will probably be replaced soon by four F-class units which left Northern Fleet waters earlier this month.

The surface ships—a destroyer and a Kynda-class guided missile frigate—arrived in the Mediterranean yesterday. They will probably relieve a Black Sea Fleet cruiser and two destroyer escorts which are scheduled to depart for home waters today.

The overt operation of a nuclear submarine, the presence of a record number of first-line Soviet submarines, and the deployment of some of the most modern Soviet warships to the Mediterranean are visible proof of the Soviet's stated intent to maintain a naval "presence" in those waters. The deployments also provide Soviet naval units with realistic training in extended operations and serve as a means for collecting intelligence on US Sixth Fleet operations.

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USSR: The first public discussion of the forthcoming five-year plan argues that development of chemistry, power generation, and advanced machine building should continue to receive top priority among Soviet industries.

This is the main theme of an article in a central committee journal which states that these three priority sectors and allied industries will continue to be developed at rates faster than the average for all industry during the rest of the decade. Accelerated production of vehicles, especially small trucks and automobiles, is also mentioned.

The article stresses the imperative need to raise productivity throughout the economy. It defends placing the greatest emphasis on the priority industries by arguing that their high productivity will ramify throughout the other sectors. The article notes also that these industries have been selected for continued intensive development because much of their output during the next five years will be required to support the new agricultural program.

The article contains no new statistical data and does not address itself to the question of the allocation of resources among industry, agriculture, defense, and the consumer. Within the industrial sector, however, it states unequivocally that the traditional preference accorded the growth of capital goods over consumer goods will be eliminated by 1970.

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Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

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